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SEVENPENCE.

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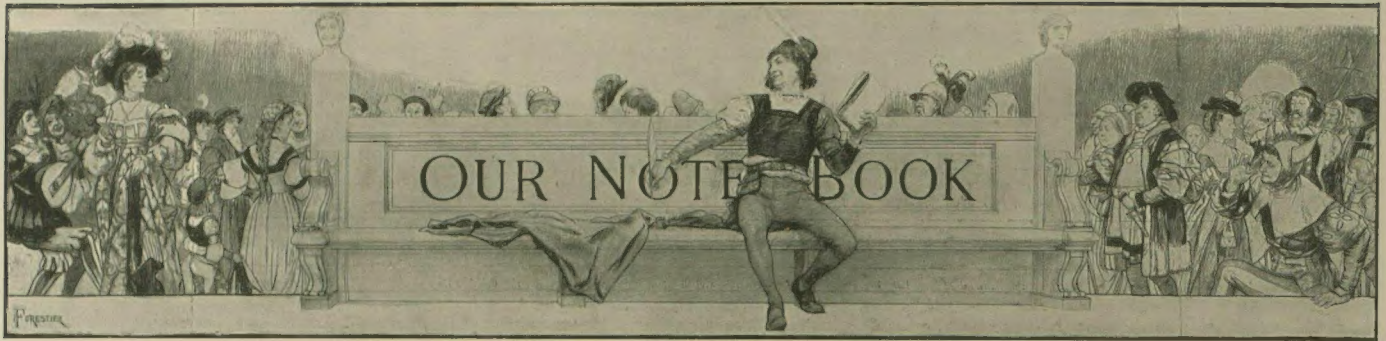


INSPECTING, AFTER FITTING, PARTS OF THE BREECH-MECHANISM FOR 60-POUNDER HOWITZER, 12-POUNDER, AND 3-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

Our photograph shows women inspecting, after fitting, all parts on 60-pounder, and 12-pounder, and 3-inch anti-aircraft gun breech-mechanism that are not too heavy to handle. One of the most remarkable phenomena of the war which is ravaging the world is the complete revolution which it has brought about in the world of woman's work. The "Lady of the Lamp" is multiplied by tens of thousands since the days of

the Crimea, but even more wonderful than the armies of women who have thrown themselves into the beneficent and womanly work of tending the wounded is that vast body of women workers who are engaged in delicate and responsible work in various branches of munition-making. Still more women are wanted. Full particulars can be obtained from the nearest Employment Exchange—the Post Office will give addresses.

PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS. [SEE ALSO PAGES 204-208.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

EVERY man has in his head a something, at once delicate and tenacious, which secures everything as a string secures a clumsy parcel. If that is broken, anything may happen. He may cut the baby's throat with a razor; or he may say, "Ambulance work, being a part of military organisation, is forbidden to a Christian." He may say with evident sincerity that he is a poached egg; or he may say it is more important to get women votes than to save them from the orgies of Belgium and Armenia. He may attempt to eat tin-tacks; or he may declare that the total prohibition of wine and beer will win the War. He may dedicate his life to the duty of biting his own nose off; or he may maintain, as the Germans are now maintaining, that murder of peaceable men, women, and children, by a submarine which is as impartial as a shark, is really the height of humanitarianism, because it will "shorten the war."

One of the truest things ever said on this subject was said in the *New Age* last week. It was there applied to a particular matter, but it applies to nearly all modern matters. "Deeply rooted distinctions," it writes, "that have become tenth-nature to mankind, require, when they are challenged, either an appeal to common-sense in their support, or, in the alternative, an appeal to the most difficult and subtle reasoning. . . . When common-sense is gone, reasoning is a poor reed for practical statesmen to lean upon." Instances of the profound truth of this will occur to anyone. For instance, there is a case against cannibalism; the aversion from the idea of my eating my next-door neighbour is not a prejudice. But the case will sound very abstruse when it is stated; and you are already a lunatic if you want it stated. It rests on a sacramental sentiment about the human body, by which the soul soaks the body like a strong savour, and does not merely inhabit it like a hat in a hat-box.

This is a parenthesis. But the truth indicated in the *New Age* throws a very real light on that German

argument to which I have just referred, and hints at something like a new definition of the German difficulty. I should say that the moral collapse of modern Germany is chiefly a fall between these two stools of philosophy and common-sense. The modern German has let go of sanity without really reaching subtlety. He is like a tree which, being bewitched, should tear itself up by the roots to see how it was growing; and then, being only a tree and blind, blunder in vain in the attempt to replant itself in a better soil. He has made himself unnatural, and yet missed the mastery of nature; for to that purpose it is vain to have free thought that is not fine thought. Moreover, the man who once leaves the home of human wisdom must go all round the world to get back to it. If he cannot believe what he sees, he must see all that there is to be seen before he can test it truly. Memories and instincts may be mere hints, and still be useful. But an incomplete logical process always leaves off in the wrong place.

The argument about cruelty "shortening the war" is a very illuminating example. First, it will be noted that the Prussian affects to free himself from a superstition, and instantly falls into a blank stupidity. For his reasoning, merely as reasoning, with spirit and right feeling set aside, would turn entirely against himself. He claims to use the submarine vendetta because he is at bay, because he is beleaguered by a huge and hostile conspiracy—in short, because he is desperate. Now this would be a much better argument than the other; but it is an argument which entirely destroys the other. A child could see that it will not shorten a war to give new and destructive weapons to the side that is desperate. That side might be justified in prolonging the war, but obviously it will prolong the war. If all he wants is to end the fight, the natural way of ending the fight would be to leave off fighting. If a huge and hostile conspiracy has the advantage, it is that conspiracy which can bring us closest to peace; and, with a new advantage to the other side, we must be moving away from peace. I am far from saying that a German is bound to yield for this reason; I do not think so, for I do not think the only test is "shortening the war." But, if it is the only test, a submarine massacre will prolong the war. If on the other hand, it is not the only test, the whole argument goes to smithereens; and peace, if it is not an argument for surrender, cannot be an argument for atrocity.

To see a person free himself from traditional sanities, when he cannot think for himself any more firmly than this, is to see him crawl out of a perambulator only to flop on his nose. But, indeed, a further study will show that the same weakness which he shows after emancipation is shown in the emancipation itself. There is a very plain gap in any such argument as that which suggests that, with the object of abbreviating hostilities, it may be humane to be inhumane. It rests, as do many modern sophistries, on the assumption that one act has one consequence, whereas it has many. To murder my next-door neighbour (I will here defer the other problem of eating him afterwards) would be quite a perfect and rounded way of preventing his playing too frequently on the flute or throwing his dead cats over the garden wall. But the same act has other aspects—or, in other words, it would probably soon become apparent that I have other neighbours. The German with his little submarine has already discovered that he has other neighbours. He has brought America morally, and may yet bring her materially, into the fight against him; and in that situation he is subject to the same dilemma which we have noted before. Either the new complication will prolong the war, in which case his argument is turned against him; or else, if it

shortens the war at all, it will shorten it to his disadvantage—not to say his destruction. Which is the last thing which this earnest seeker after truth would desire to imply. On the whole, therefore, the new and subtle Prussian expedient of finishing the old war by starting new wars will be found to contain a flaw.



THE NEW DUKE OF NORFOLK: BERNARD MARMADUKE HOWARD, SIXTEENTH DUKE—SUCCEEDED, FEBRUARY 11, 1917.
The new Duke of Norfolk is the only son of the late Duke, by his second marriage, and was born on May 30, 1908.—[Photograph by Topical.]

Many a man walking across country has found that a short cut has one incidental disadvantage—that it takes a long time. This has even been known to outweigh its higher beauties in the matter of picturesque and novelty. If the short cut is a trespass, and damages the fences and fields of many other persons, it has been known to take an even longer time—time in the poetic sense employed by those who find that their private path passes through a public jail. The world-politics of Prussia might be defined as the philosophy of short cuts. Her trick has always been to go mathematically straight by going morally crooked. From the cynical surprises by which she established her influence in the eighteenth century to the sudden bolt across Belgium which startled the modern world like a thunderbolt, the method has been at once monotonous and unexpected. The German Eagle plumes itself on being the early bird that catches the worm; and claims to treat anything as a worm which is a little slower and sleeper through being more honest. No man of spirit would respect the philosophy of short cuts, whatever might be its success; but in truth there may well be two words even about its success. Frederick the Great, when he rushed Silesia without right or reason, probably intended to make the campaign, if not exactly short and sweet, at least short and bitter. But, though he attained his other objects, he did not attain that object. He was caught in the lingering misery of the Seven Years War, and trailed himself to and fro with despair in his face and poison in his pocket. The Prussian successes of the nineteenth century were rapidly achieved, but not rapidly forgotten; they made Pacifism impossible in France, and prepared the vengeance of to-day. And, though the enemy thought it very brisk and businesslike to bite off a corner of Belgium, it is more and more plain to purely military opinion that he bit off more than he can chew. I think there is one good thing the very length of the war will do. It will destroy the philosophy of short cuts. It will prove that the longest way round is the shortest way home; and that the beaten path is not bare, but shows to the imaginative eye the feet of an army of pioneers.



HENRY FITZ-ALAN HOWARD, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., FIFTEENTH DUKE OF NORFOLK, PREMIER DUKE AND EARL, HEREDITARY EARL MARSHAL AND CHIEF BUTLER OF ENGLAND: BORN, DECEMBER 27, 1847; DIED, FEBRUARY 11, 1917.

A great gentleman, holder of a title which dates back for nearly four-and-a-half centuries, the late Duke of Norfolk was one of the most modest bearers of great names—a generous friend, a considerate land-owner, and a nobleman always eager to use his great influence for the good of those about him. He was the lay head of the Roman Catholic community in England, and here again his generosity was commensurate with his position. The late Duke was married twice—first, in 1877, to Lady Flora Paulina, Hetty Barbara Abney-Hastings, who died in 1887, and was the daughter of the late Countess of Loudoun and the first Baron Donington; and secondly, in 1904, to the Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, Baroness Herries in her own right, daughter of the eleventh Baron Herries.—[Photograph by Elliott and Fry.]

WATER—AND FLIES: CAMPAIGNING IN MESOPOTAMIA.



THE DRINKING-WATER PROBLEM IN A THIRSTY LAND: AN ARMY CANVAS-BUILT STORAGE-TANK TO HOLD CHEMICALLY TREATED WATER.



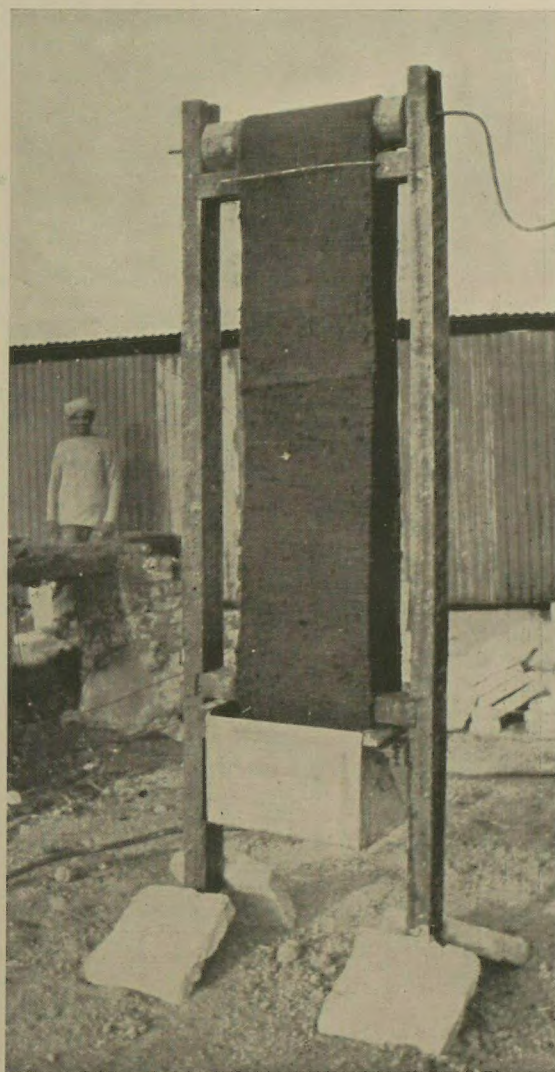
NOW FOUND USEFUL FOR HOUSING BRITISH TROOPS: THE TURKISH ARMY BARRACKS AT ASHAR; WITH THE TRIPOD TIME-GONG AT THE ENTRANCE.



A WELCOME VISITOR IN THE BRITISH CAMPS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY: A MULE WATER-CARRIER ON HIS ROUND.



THE NATIVE WAY OF SUPPLYING THE PEOPLE WITH WATER: TIGRIS CREEK-WATER BEING HAWKED ABOUT IN SHEEP-SKIN BAGS.



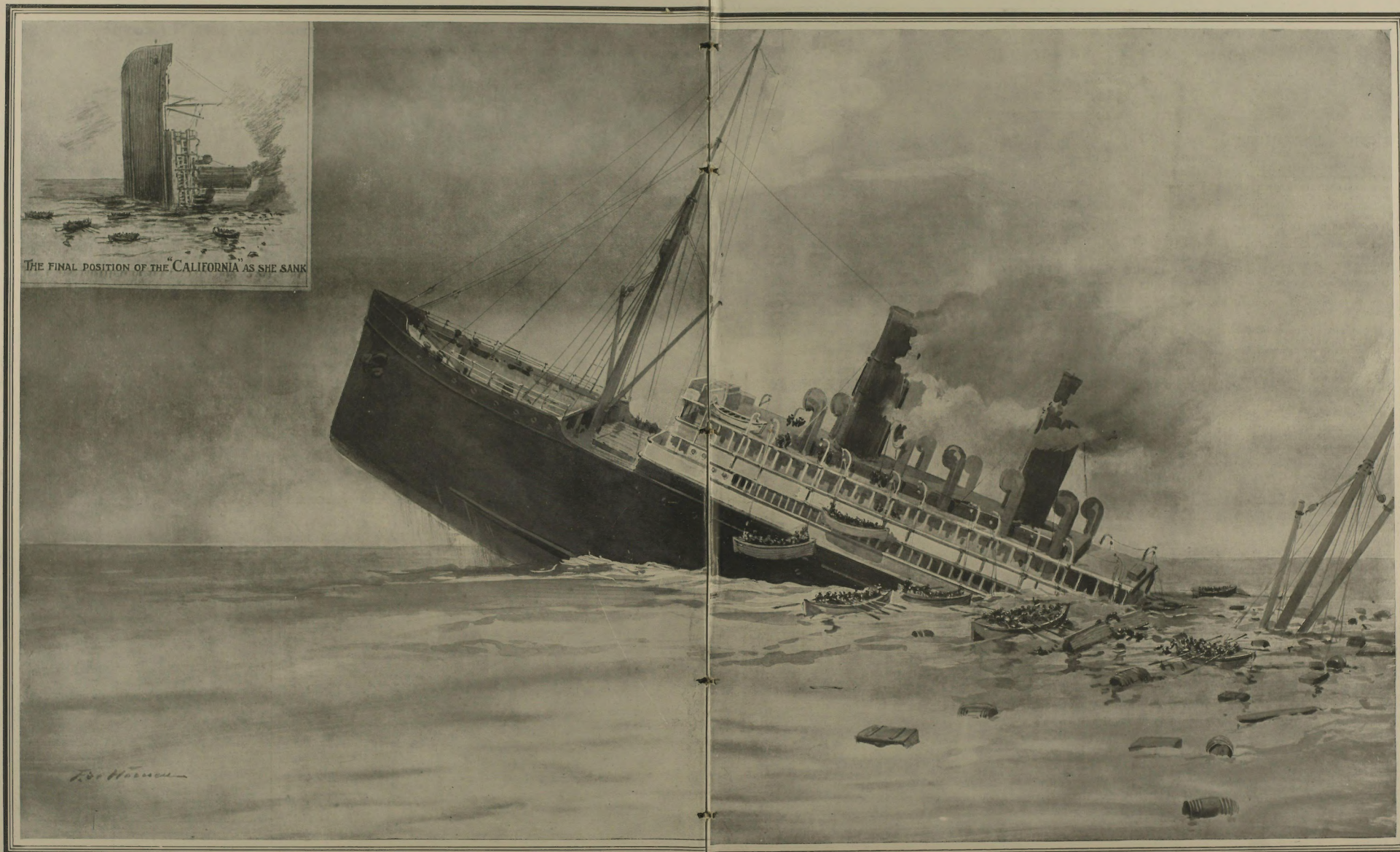
A FLY-TRAP INVENTED BY THE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER: A FRAME WITH CANVAS STRIP SOAKED IN A SOLUTION OF ARSENIC AND SUGAR.

To meet the difficulty of furnishing the troops in Mesopotamia with "safe" drinking-water, camp supplies are kept stored in canvas-walled tanks, buttressed round with struts and covered with canvas sheeting, as shown in the first illustration, the water itself being first chemically treated. — Mule-carts (one is seen in the second illustration) distribute the water through each camp, carefully cleansed metal "drums" holding the water. — The native way of supplying the inhabitants with water by means of goat or sheepskin "mussucks"—much as in India—is shown in the third illustration. The water comes

from the Tigris creeks. — In the fourth illustration the Turkish barracks at Ashar, on the Tigris, are seen, with, in the doorway, a tripod with a bar of metal for striking the hours on. — The fifth illustration shows a fly-trap, invented by the Official Photographer with the Expedition. A strip of canvas, working round a sort of bath-room towel roller, dips into a trough of watery arsenic and sugar. Mr. Candler, the war correspondent on the Tigris Front, speaks of himself also as an acknowledged local "Fly Expert." "Some," he remarks, "raise me to the dignity of 'O.C., Flies!'"

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING—WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON BOARD: THE LAST MINUTES OF THE "CALIFORNIA."

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY A SURVIVOR.



THE "CALIFORNIA" HEELING STEEPLY TO STARBOARD AS SHE FILLED ASTERN: THE

The sinking of the Anchor liner "California" was effected without warning, in clear daylight; in accordance with the officially ordered German murder-method by which all vessels, whether or not carrying women and children passengers, are to be torpedoed without the smallest notice just after 9 o'clock on the morning of February 7. According to the latest information at time of writing, out of 205 people on board, passengers and crew, 43 are missing—13 passengers (among whom are 7 women and 4 children), and 30 of the crew. A number of the missing are believed to have been killed by the explosion. In addition, several of the crew and 1 passenger were injured by the explosion. The second officer, who was among the rescued, stated, on being landed, that while he saw neither submarine nor torpedo, some of the crew

SHIP'S BOATS LAUNCHED AND TAKING OFF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST.

declared that there were two submarines, one on each side of the liner. It was a bright, clear morning, with a smooth sea, except for a slight swell. The captain was on the bridge at the time, and was the last to leave the ship. He immediately ordered the boats' crews to their stations, and the boats to be lowered. The perfect discipline for which the Anchor Line is proverbial was preserved, and there was not the least panic among the passengers. The number of boats ready was in excess of the ship's requirements. One boat capsized, but its occupants were rescued by others. The officers stood by until all the boats were filled. They had to plunge overboard to save themselves from being carried down with the ship. Americans were said at first to have been on board; but it is not yet certain whether this was so.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF
THE BOOKOF SACRED
SCIENCE.

SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, WHICH SUIDAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF PAPYRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLDFORMING. THE ARGONAUTS

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

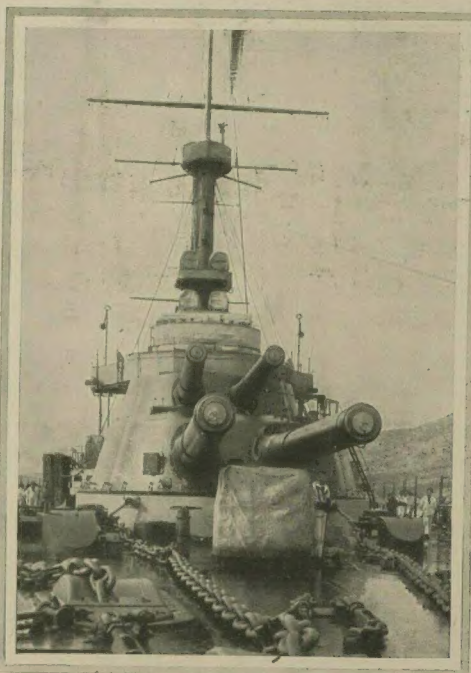
THE COLONISING SOLDIER.

ONE often hears nowadays that the men of our new armies who before their enlistment were clerks or shopmen will never care to go back to sedentary work, but will prefer to keep to an outdoor life. Hence many of our Dominions overseas are expecting, when peace is declared, a great flood of immigrants, and several schemes have been put forward for settling them on the land of their adoption. Such schemes, if well and ripely considered, deserve every support, and when carried into effect in a practical way should do much to weld closely together our loosely compacted Empire. Yet there are one or two things which will have to be taken into account if they are to produce their full fruit.

In the first place, such schemes of colonisation are apt to appeal only to the type of man which we may call the adventurous. The man who will take his fortune in his hand and journey overseas away from the land of his birth to wring a living from a small plot of unfamiliar soil is, whether he knows it or not, embarking on a gamble. That many have done so and succeeded is only to say that it is not a game of all blanks and no prizes; and it is probably the case that most of those who thus succeed have either been brought up on the land or have some special aptitude for it for which they are lucky enough to find a market. Yet no class of man is, as a rule, so little given to adventure as the sedentary worker in an office or a shop. To go through the same routine day after day without getting bored with it, to be safe and steady in his work rather than brilliant and original, and to be exact and punctilious in doing what is given him to do, instead of taking risks on his own account, are the ideals to which he has been taught to aspire in civil life—and, oddly enough, are often fostered rather than discouraged by his military experiences. "The best thing about a soldier's life is that one doesn't have to think," is a remark often on the lips of the candid private; and the knowledge that his daily bread is provided for him, that his daily duty is mapped out for him in advance, and that he has generally and except at rare intervals a sufficiency of leisure, have much to do with the unfailing cheerfulness and contentment of our town-bred soldier. These last qualities are most valuable both in his former and present callings, but they are not those which contribute most to the success of the colonist, who, on the authority of Dick Mortiboy, has "got" to be discontented.

This habit of mind must therefore be considered in every scheme for settling soldiers upon the land in any

colony; but, besides this, we should take notice of how his new climate is likely to affect the soldier-colonist's body. Dr. Harry Campbell, in the Gresham



ABOARD A FRENCH CRUISER: GUNS.

French Official Photograph.

Physic Lecture which he has just delivered on the Influences of Climate on Health, has told us that, although man shows greater adaptability to climatic conditions than any other animal, each race has

probably a well-marked zone in which alone it can exist in perfect health, and that this is always that in which it had its origin. Thus, he says, the black, white, and yellow races in time die out if they are moved far away from the latitude which gave them birth, and for this there are probably physical reasons not apparent on the surface. The original home of the blue-eyed blonde race which we improperly call the Teutonic he attributes to the cold and cloudy North-West of Europe, where no great amount of cutaneous pigment is necessary to protect the body from the actinic rays of the sun, and the whiteness of the skin causes the body to retain the heat engendered within it. Hence, when transplanted into a lower latitude, the first thing the blonde does is to produce in his descendants a darker complexion, and he tells us that even after so short a time as thirteen generations the inhabitants of the Southern States of America are perceptibly darker than the Northerners. He also thinks that the blue-eyed type are more likely to be successful in the higher latitudes than the others, apparently because, being better adapted to what is their native climate, they or their ancestors have enjoyed more perfect health. He mentions as an instance that all the Presidents of the United States have had blue eyes, as have, according to him, distinguished leaders of men, such as Joffre, French, Haig, Hindenburg, and Mackensen.

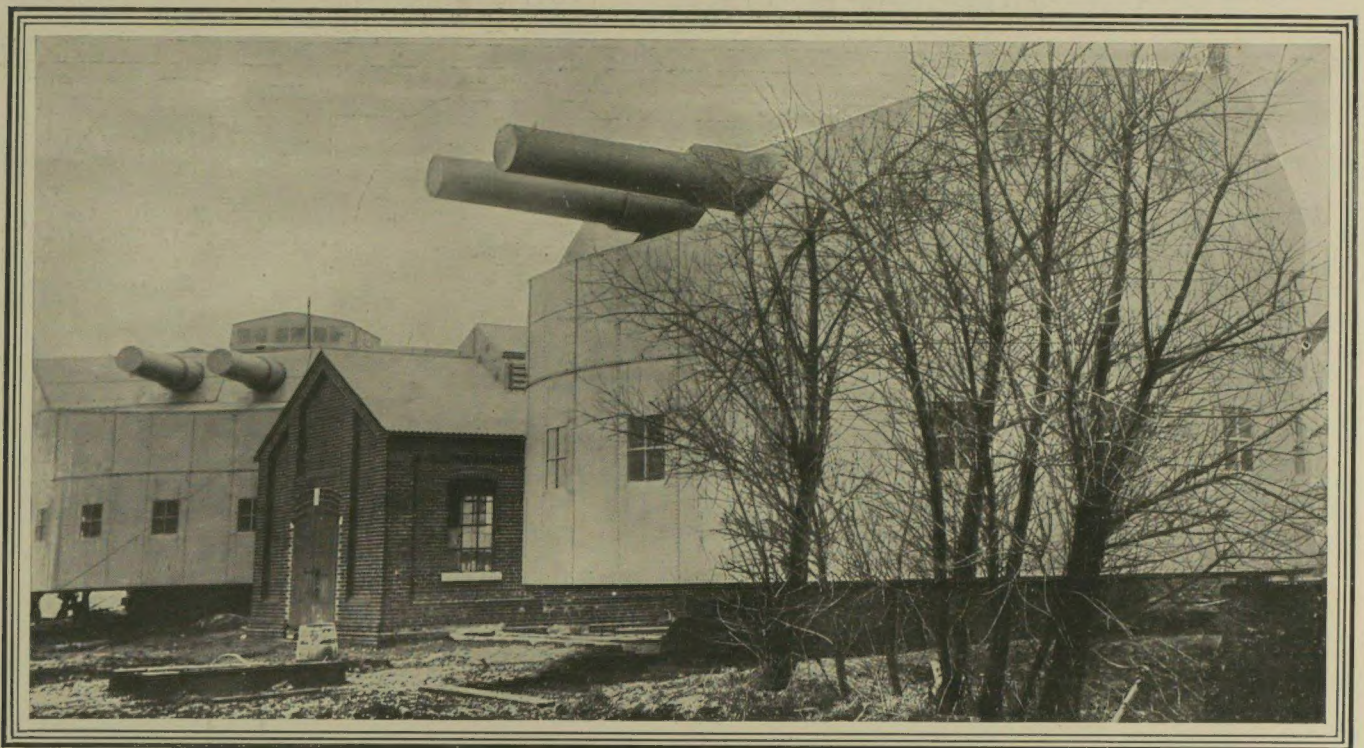
Although this thesis may be thought by some biologists to sm against certain canons, such as that which denies that characteristics can be modified by environment, there is undoubtedly much in it, and it derives great support from history. Negroes have proved themselves fairly prolific in the Southern States, which, as the map shows, are not so very far removed in latitude from their native Africa, but have never done well in any northern clime. Nor have the English, or any other Europeans than the Portuguese, succeeded in establishing a third or fourth generation in India; or the Chinese—in some ways most adaptable and migratory—ever carried their wanderings very far above or below their original distance from the Equator. It would seem to follow, then, that Canada and the great North-West are better adapted for settlement by our discharged soldiers when peace at last comes than either Asia or Africa, and that to the old advice to "go West" we may fairly add the tag "keep high up in the map." After all, it is significant that the Romans—greatest of military colonists in their time—left only a few place-names to bear witness to their soldier settlements in the uncongenial climate of Britain; while in Dacia, on their own latitude, their descendants have endured as our gallant if unfortunate Allies the Roumanians.—F. L.



ABOARD A FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP: SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS.

French Official Photograph.

The Training of Naval Gunners Ashore: Dummy Guns Mounted in Dummy Turrets.

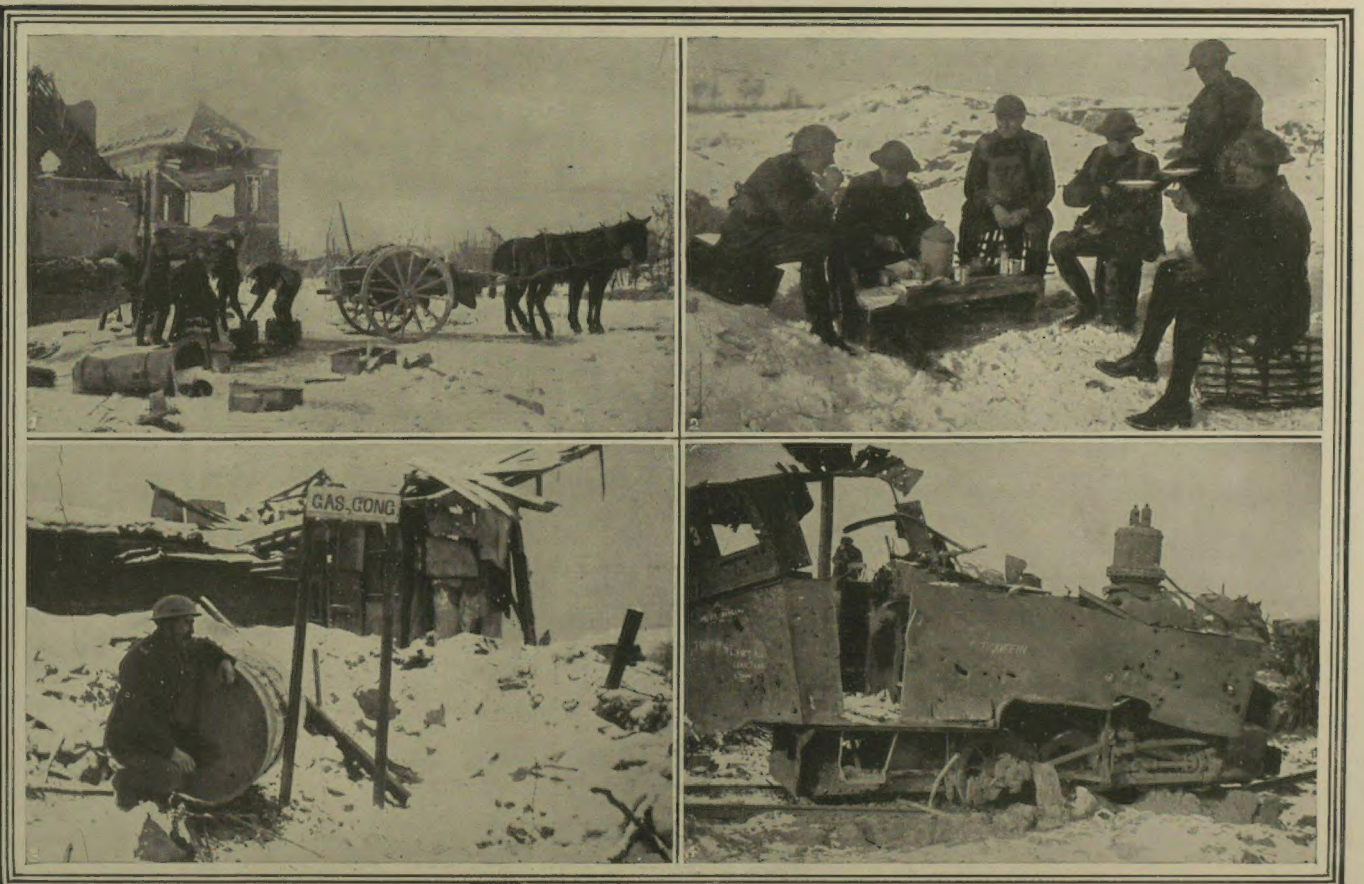


WHERE THE GUNNERS OF THE NAVY LEARN TO SHOOT BEFORE GOING TO SEA: HUGE DUMMY GUNS AND BARBETTES AT WHALE ISLAND.

The dummy guns shown in this photograph are fitted with real "breeches" and placed on the same mountings as real guns. They are even "loaded" by hydraulic power. The dummy barbets are also an exact copy of real turrets on board a war-ship. Thus the gunners undergoing their training ashore at Whale Island are

enabled to learn the mechanism of the guns in the actual surroundings in which they will have to work at sea. Thus, when they are drafted to a ship they are already familiar with the details of their environment, and require but little further instruction in the use of the turret guns under sea-going conditions.—[PHOTO, SUPPLIED BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.]

"Carrying On" War in Wintry Conditions: Routine Incidents on the British Front.



1. WATER SUPPLY: FILLING A WATER-CART IN THE SNOW.

3. A COLD OCCUPATION: A GAS SENTRY BESIDE HIS GONG.

There is always plenty of routine work to be done at the front, and during the cold weather those men are comparatively fortunate whose duties keep them active. Frost and snow, however, are on the whole more bearable than mud and wet, and even an

2. AN AL FRESCO MEAL: SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICERS LUNCHING.

4. THE "NEVER BUDGE": A GERMAN LIGHT ENGINE WRECKED BY BRITISH GUNS.

open-air lunch can be made enjoyable. On the wrecked German engine seen in one photograph, the British soldier's unfailing humour appears in various witticisms chalked upon it, such as "Leave Train" and "Never Budge."—[OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.]

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, RUSSELL AND SONS, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, SPRAIGHT, AND TRAR.



MAJOR ALAN GORDON McNEILL, M.C.,
R. Engineers. Son of late Mr. John McNeill,
Glasgow. Officially reported as having died
of wounds.



LIEUT.-COMM. RALPH
IRELAND, R.N.,
Son of Mr. A. L. Ireland,
of Malone Park, Belfast.



COMMANDER EDWARD T.
INMAN, R.N.,
Son of Canon and Mrs. Inman,
of Parkstone, Dorset.



MAJOR FRANK W. GOODDEN,
R.F.C. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Goodden,
of Eastbourne. An intrepid and skilful
airman.



LIEUT. W. POWELL BOWMAN,
R.F.C. Son of Mr. Bowman, Managing
Director of Goodall, Backhouse and Co.,
Leeds. Killed in action.



SUB-LT. THE HON. ALAN
BOYLE DE BLAQUIÈRE,
R.N. Son of Lord de Blaquiére.
Lost at sea.



CAPT. P. R. O. TRENCH,
The Queen's (R.W. Surrey
Regt.) Son of the Hon. W. C.
Trench, of Clonoddy Castle.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM NIXON, M.I.N.A.,
Northumberland Fusiliers. Son of late Mr.
John Nixon, J.P., of Blyth. Killed in
action.



CAPTAIN SIDNEY F. JOHNSON,
Border Regt. Son of late Mr. George F.
Johnson, Sec. of the P. and O. Steam Navi-
gation Company.



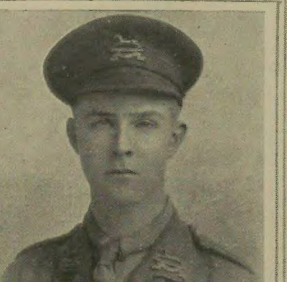
2ND LIEUT. R. BRIAN
McCONNELL,
K.O.S. Borderers. Son of Mr.
T. E. McConnell, of Belfast.



BRIG.-GENERAL WALTER
LONG, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Son of the Right Hon. Walter
Long, Colonial Secretary.



2ND LIEUT. C. R. GLYN,
Mahratta L.I. Son of Mr.
Lewis E. Glyn, K.C., Thistle-
wood, near Carlisle.



CAPTAIN W. BEVERLEY SURTEES,
W. Yorks Regt. Son of Captain and Mrs.
Surtees, of Dimsdale Manor, Neasham. Died
of wounds.



MAJOR JOHN BEDWARD ROYLE,
S. Wales Borderers. Son of late Mr. T. R. P.
Royle, and of Mrs. Royle, Hough Green
House, Chester.



CAPTAIN AUBREY K.
LAWRENCE, D.S.O.,
R.F.A. Son of Major-Gen. W. A.
Lawrence, Pembroke Gardens.



CAPT. H. S. O. ASHINGTON,
E. Yorks Regt. Cambridge
Athletic Blue. Son of Mr.
Sherard Ashington, Harrow.



CAPTAIN H. R. WILSON,
Mahratta L.I. Son of Mr. and
Mrs. M. S. Wilson, of Chippen-
ham, Wilts.



LT.-COL. E. E. DELAVAL HENDERSON,
N. Staffs Regt. Son of Major-Gen. P. D.
Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, of Warwick
Road, W.



LIEUT. F. J. STONE,
Gloucester Regt. Son of Mr.
and Mrs. James E. Stone,
Okuta, Staple Hill, Bristol.



LIEUT. E. J. PORTER,
London Regt. Son of Dr. and
Mrs. S. Porter, of Southend-
on-Sea.



CAPT. ALAN Y. ANNAND
Highland L.I. Son of Mr.
R. C. Annand, J.P., of Harton
Lea, South Shields

VOLUNTEERING FOR NATIONAL SERVICE: AN URGENT DUTY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



ALL CLASSES COMING FORWARD TO ANSWER THE CALL AND PLACE THEIR SERVICES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT:
THE DEMAND FOR "FORMS OF OFFER" AT A LONDON POST OFFICE.

No more outstanding proof of the willingness of the civilian bread-winners in the country to help the nation by rendering personal service under guidance of the authorities, could have been given than the prompt answer to the Government call for volunteer workers for trades of national importance at the present moment. As outlined by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the "Director-General of National Service," on February 7, it is a plan for the enrolment of volunteers from non-essential occupations to take the places of men withdrawn from national industries for military service. Immediately after it

was announced, at the public meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which the Prime Minister spoke, that the National Service forms of offer were available at the post offices, there was a rush to secure them. Men of all manner of callings were to be seen obtaining the forms. All must lend a hand. Everybody is bound, as a matter of plain duty, to take a part—all between 18 and 61—by at least, at the outset, placing himself at the disposal of the authorities, from whom all information will be received. Urgency is the keynote of the situation.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

WITH MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT: THE KING OPENS PARLIAMENT.



AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT.



NEW ZEALAND OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT.



THE SEMI-STATE OPENING OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE KING'S SECOND PARLIAMENT: HIS MAJESTY AND THE QUEEN ON THEIR WAY TO WESTMINSTER.



LT.-COL. THE RAJAH OF RATLAM, AND INDIAN OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT.



CANADIAN OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED IMPERIAL ESCORT.

The Opening of Parliament last week by his Majesty the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, was of peculiar interest. There was none of the customary pageantry of dress; the Robes of State were displayed upon the Throne, but no insignia were borne; and the Imperial note was struck, perhaps, more strongly and more surely than ever before. In the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, for instance, there were accommodated

some 400 wounded non-commissioned officers and men of the Overseas Forces. The Royal Escort, too, was significant. The Advance Party consisted of officers representing the Indian Army and the Canadian and Australian Forces, while the Following Party consisted of officers representing New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the British West Indies—truly an Imperial Escort. In the course of his Speech

(Continued opposite.)

AN IMPERIAL FUNCTION: THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE KING.



ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE HOUSE OF LORDS: HIS MAJESTY THE KING, ACCOMPANIED BY THE QUEEN, AND ESCORTED BY OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY AND THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS, DRIVING INTO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Continued.

from the Throne, which he delivered in his customary clear, impressive manner, the King said: "My people throughout the Empire and my faithful and heroic Allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and

restitution in respect of the past and the guarantees for the future which we regard as essential to the progress of civilisation. . . . The threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination. . . ."

AN ARABIAN CHARTER OF INDEPENDENCE.

ON the opposite page is shown a photographic reproduction of the actual Proclamation in Arabic which was issued in Mecca a few months back by Hussain the First, the King of Hedjaz, formerly known as the Grand Sherif of Mecca, announcing the restoration of the independence of the Arabs in Hedjaz, and their freedom henceforth from the oppression of Turkish rule.

Below we give a literal translation of this famous proclamation, from which it will be seen that the King of Hedjaz was forced to take this step in order to protect the sacred religion of Islam from the impious malpractices of the atheistical Young Turks, into whose hands the Turkish Government has fallen; to prevent the further torture of the Arabs of Hedjaz by the Turks; and to endeavour to aid the Arabs of Syria and other parts of the Ottoman Empire who at present suffer under the yoke of Turkish tyranny—

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL,
THE COMPASSIONATE.

"THIS IS OUR GENERAL CIRCULAR
TO ALL OUR BROTHER MOSLEMS.

("O LORD, DO THOU JUDGE BETWEEN
US AND OUR NATION WITH TRUTH,
FOR THOU ART THE BEST JUDGE.")

"It is well known that of all the Moslem Rulers and Emirs, the Emirs of Mecca, the Favoured City, were the first to recognise the Turkish Government. This they did in order to unite Moslem opinion, and firmly establish their community, knowing that the great Ottoman Sultans (may the dust of their tombs be blessed and may Paradise be their abode!) were acting in accordance with the Book of God and the Sunna of his Prophet (prayers be unto him!), and were zealous to enforce the ordinances of both these authorities. With this noble end in view, the Emirs before-mentioned observe those ordinances unceasingly. I myself, protecting the honour of the State, caused Arabs to rise against their fellow-Arabs in the year 1327, in order to raise the siege of Abha, and in the following year a similar movement was carried out under the leadership of one of my sons, as is well known. The Emirs continued to support the Ottoman State until the Society of Union and Progress appeared in the State and proceeded to take over the administration thereof and all its affairs, with the result that the State suffered a loss of territory which quite destroyed its prestige, as the whole world knows; was plunged into the horrors of war, and brought to its present perilous position, as is patent to all. This was all done for certain well-known ends, which our feelings forbid to dilate upon. They caused Moslem hearts to ache with grief for the Empire of Islam, for the destruction of the remaining inhabitants of her provinces—Moslem as well as non-Moslem—some of them hanged or otherwise done to death, others driven into exile. Add to this the losses they have sustained through the war in their persons and property, the latter especially in the Holy Land, as is briefly demonstrated by the fact that in that quarter the general stress compelled even the middle classes to sell the doors of their houses, their cupboards, and the wood from their ceilings, after selling all their belongings, to keep life in their bodies. All this evidently did not fulfil the designs of the Society of Union and Progress. They proceeded next to sever the essential bond between the Ottoman Sultanate and the whole Moslem community—to wit, adherence to the Koran and the Sunna. One of the Constantinople newspapers called *Al-Ijtihad* actually published an article maligning (God forgive us!) the life of the Prophet (on whom be the prayer and peace of God!)—and this under the eye of the Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire and its Sheikh of Islam, and all the Ulama, ministers, and nobles. It adds to this impiety by denying the word of God, 'The male shall receive two portions,' and decides that they shall share equally under the law of inheritance. Then it proceeds to the

crowning atrocity of destroying one of the five vital precepts of Islam, the Fast of Ramadan, ordering that the troops stationed at Medina, Mecca, or Damascus may break the fast in the same way as troops fighting on the Russian frontier, thereby falsifying the clear Koranic injunction 'Those of you who are sick or on a journey.' It has put forth other innovations touching the fundamental laws of Islam (of which the penalties for infringement are well known), after destroying the Sultan's power, robbing him even of the right to choose the chief of his Imperial Cabinet or the private minister of his august person, and breaking the constitution of the Caliphate of which Moslems demand the observance.

"In spite of all, we have accepted these innovations in order to give no cause for dissension and schism. But at last the veil was removed, and it became

to destroy so many lives at one blow, even if they were as beasts of the field. We might hear their excuse and grant them pardon for killing those worthy men, but how can we excuse them for banishing, under such pitiful and heart-breaking circumstances, the innocent families of their victims—infants, delicate women, and aged men—and inflicting on them other forms of suffering in addition to the agonies they had already endured in the death of those who were the support of their homes?

"God says: 'No burdened soul shall bear the burden of another.' Even if we could let all this pass, how is it possible we can forgive them confiscating the property and money of those people after bereaving them of their dear ones? Try to suppose we closed our eyes to this also, feeling that they might have some excuse on their side: could we ever forgive them desecrating the grave of that pious, zealous, and godly man, the Sherif Abd el-Kadir el-Jazairi el-Hasani?

"The above is a brief account of their doings, and we leave humanity at large, and Moslems in particular, to give their verdict. We have sufficient proof of how they regard the religion and the Arab people in the fact that they shelled the Ancient House, the Temple of the Divine Unity, of which it is said in the Word of God, 'Purify my House for those that pass round it,' the Kibla of Mohammedans, the Kaaba of believers in the Unity—firing two shells at it from their big guns when the country rose to demand its independence. One fell about a yard and a-half above the Black Stone, and the other three yards from it. The covering of the Kaaba was set in a blaze. Thousands of Moslems rushed up with shouts of alarm and despair to extinguish the flames. To reach the fire they were compelled to open the door of the building and climb on to the roof. The enemy fired a third shell at the Makam Ibrahim, in addition to the projectiles and bullets aimed at the rest of the building. Every day three or four people in the building itself were killed, and at last it became difficult for Moslems to approach the Kaaba at all. We leave the whole Mohammedan world from East to West to pass judgment on this contempt and profanation of the Sacred House. But we are determined not to leave our religious and national rights as a plaything in the hands of the Union and Progress Party. God (blessed and exalted be He!) has vouchsafed the land an opportunity to rise in revolt, has enabled her by His power and might to seize her independence and crown her efforts with prosperity and victory, even after she was crushed by the maladministration of the Turkish civil and military officials. She stands quite apart and distinct from countries that still groan under the yoke of the Union and Progress Government. She is independent in the fullest sense of the word, freed from the rule of strangers, and purged of every foreign influence. Her principles are to defend the faith of Islam, to elevate the Moslem people, to found their conduct on the Holy Law, to build up the code of justice on the same foundation in harmony with the principles of religion, to practise its ceremonies in accordance with modern progress, and to make a genuine revolution by sparing no pains in spreading education among all classes according to their station and their needs.

"This is the policy we have undertaken in order to fulfil our religious duty, trusting that all our brother Moslems in the East and West will pursue the same in fulfilment of their duty to us, and so strengthen the bands of the Islamic brotherhood.

"We raise our hands humbly to the Lord of Lords for the sake of the Prophet of the All-Bountiful King, that we may be granted success and guidance in whatsoever is for the good of Islam and the Moslems. We rely upon Almighty God, who is our Sufficiency, and the best Defender.

"THE SHERIF AND EMIR OF MECCA,
EL HUSSAIN IBN ALI.

"25 Sha'ban 1334." (27th June, 1916.)



HUSSAIN THE FIRST, KING OF HEDJAZ, AND HEREDITARY CUSTODIAN
OF THE HOLY CITIES OF MECCA AND MEDINA.

This photograph appeared in "The Illustrated London News" of February 3. We reprint it here as we give a reproduction of the new King's Proclamation on the facing page and a translation of the document on this page.

apparent that the Empire was in the hands of Enver Pasha, Jemal Pasha, and Talaat Bey, who were administering it just as they liked and treating it according to their own sweet will. The most striking proof of this is the notice lately sent to the Kadi of the Tribunal at Mecca, to the effect that he must deliver judgment solely on evidence written down in his presence in court, and must not consider any evidence written down by Moslems among themselves—thus ignoring the verse in the Surat-al-Baqara. Another proof is that they caused to be hanged at one time 21 eminent and cultured Moslems and Arabs of distinction, in addition to those they had previously put to death—the Emir Omar el-Jazairi, the Emir Arif esh-Shihabi, Shefik Bey el-Moayyad, Shukri Bey el-Asali, Abd el-Wahab, Taufik Bey el-Baset, Abd el-Hamid el-Zahrawi, Abd ek-Ghani el-Arisi, and their companions, who are well-known men. Cruel-hearted men could not easily bring themselves

A CHARTER OF INDEPENDENCE: A HISTORY-MAKING DOCUMENT.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هَذَا مَذْهُبُ رِئَاسَةِ الْعَرَبِ إِلَى كَافَّةِ إِخْوَانِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

وَبِنَا أَفْتَحَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ قَوْمِنَا بِالْحَقِّ وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْفَاتِحِينَ

كل يعلم بأن أول من اعترف بالدولة الحرة من حكم المسلمين وامرأهم امرأه مكة المكرمة رغبة منهم في جمع كفة المسلمين وتحميهم لمصر جاء منهم نعتك سلاطينها من (آل عثمان) النظام طالب تراهم، وجعل دار الخلد متوابعهم، بالعمل بكتاب الله وسنة رسوله صلوات الله عليه وقائهم في اتفاقا حكمهما ولقنن تلك الغاية السامية الرقبة لا يزال الامراء المشار اليهم عاقلين عليها فأني حملت بالرب على الرب بذاتي في سنة ١٣٢٧ ألف وثلاثمائة وسبعة وعشرين لفتك حصار (ابها) عاصمة لشرف الدولة، وفي السنة التي اعقبها جرت عين هذا الحصار كنت قيادة أحد إبنائي إلى غير ذلك مما هو في هذا المعنى كما هو مشهود ومهورالي أن نشأت في الدولة جمعية الانحاد وتوصلت إلى قبض ادارتها وكافة شؤونها بما كانت تبجته انتقامها من الممالك ما قوض عظمتها مما عرفه اقراء العالم وخصوصا بخوضهم بها غررات الحروب والحاضره وإقائهم إياها اليوم في موقف الهلكة التي لا تحتاج لبيان

كل هذا لحض غايات معلومة تأتي احسانا للبحث فيها وتستدعي فطر قلوب مسلمي العمورة اسي وحزنا على دولة الاسلام وغزير ما بقي من سكان ممالكها بلا تقرب بين مسلمهم وذمهم فريق منهم بالصلب واتواع الاعدام والاخر باجلاءه عن وطنه على الصورتا المعهودة والحالة المشهودة علاوة على ما صيروه في اموالهم وانفسهم من آفات الحروب ولا سيما هذا لاخيره التي كان للأرض المقدسة منها النصيب الأعظم كما يعلم مختصرا من اضطراب العموم حتى الدرجة الثانية من الاحالي على بيع ابواب دورهم ودواليها واخشاب سفنها بدمهم لكافة موجوداتهم وذلك للحصول على صد الرمي كل هذا وكان جمعية الانحاد لم تره كافيا لفرضها كما يظهر من تجاوزها على اخلال الرابطة الوحيدة بين السلطنة السنية العثمانية وكافة مسلمي العمورة الا وهي التمسك بالكتاب والسنة فقد وصفت أحد صحفها الموسومة بالاجتهاد الصادرة في دار السلطنة السنية سيره صلوات الله عليه وسلامه بشر السمر (لنيل الله العائيه) وهذا يرى ومسمع من وزير الدولة الأعظم وشيخ اسلامها وصار عائلتها ووزرائها واهليها وشفت هذه الجراءه بانفوقه تعالى ﴿لذ كرمثل حظ الاثني﴾ فماتوا في الميراث وعززتها بالاطمة الكبرى وهي هدم احادراكا الاسلام الحسن وهو صوم ورضان بالامر بظفره على الجندي المقيم بالمدينة المنورة او مكة المكرمة او الشام مثلا بدعوى أن زميله الجندي الآخر قاتل في حدود الروس ولقت لهذا اقاويل لمأرضه صراحة قوله تعالى ﴿فمن كان منكم مريضا او على سفر﴾ الى غير ذلك مما يحس بأساسات الاسلاميه من الانكسارات المشهورة صراحة احكام من تكليفها بعد ان ضربت على يدي شوكه السلطان المعظم وسلبيته حتى حق الاقتدار على انتخاب رئيس كتاب (ماين) سلطنته لشرفه او رئيس خاصته المبيجة لتفقيه فضلا عن القظر في امور المسلمين ومصالح البلاد والباد وما في هذا من اسقاطهم لشروط الخلافة المطالبين بها المسلمين وجوب البرائة منهم والحالة هذه مما لا مشاحة فيه ومع هذا فما زلنا تأول صحة هذا الجراءه هربا وحذرا من لسة كفة التفرقة وبواعث الاختلاف حتى طهر الحقا وانكشف القضا واتضح بأن الدولة أصبحت في بد انور باخا وجمال باشا وطلمت بك يحكمون فيها بما يشاؤون ويضلون بها ما يريدون وبسط دليل على صحة هذا ماورد اختيارا لقاضي محكمة مكة الشريعة بأن لا يحكم الا بالشهادة التي تحموت في محكمته وبين يديه ولا يفتق تعهده التي يكتبها المسلمون فيما بينهم غير مسلمين بما في آية البقرة هذا كله من جهة ومن الاخرى حلهم في أن واحد الواحد والمشرع رجلا من عظماء افاضل المسلمين وكبراه توابغ لرب عدا من صلبه من قبل وهم الامير عمر الجزائري والامير عارف الشهابي وتفتق بك المؤيد وعكري بك السلي وعبد الوهاب وموفق بك لبساط وعبد الحميد الزهرادى وعبد النبي العربي ورفقاهم المعامون ولا ريب انه يصيب حتى على ذوي القلوب الفاضية ازهاق نفوس مثل هذا العدد في أن واحد ولو كانوا من بهائم الانعام وهب انما التمسناهم عذرا واعتدناهم مسوغا في قتل هؤلاء الافاضل فما المصوغ لتقى عائلاتهم البنيية البرية من كل ذنب وفيها من الاطفال والشيوخ وربات الحدود ومن تفتق لهم القلوب ونذهب الانفس حسرات عليهم واذنهم انواع العذاب فوق ما قد اجرعوه من مسم المصيبة بالآلاف عبيدهم الذي خربت بقدرة منازلهم والله تعالى يقول ﴿ولا تزر وازرة وزر اخرى﴾ واذا اعتدنا لهذه مسوغا ايضا في الذي يسوغ لهم مصادرة املاكهم واموالهم التي يآوون اليها ويستعيثون بها بد ان قضا على عز زم وسلبوا من ايديهم اسباب عزمهم واذا تاملنا من هذا كله ايضا وقار بما كان لهم مسوغ اليه فكيف يمكن ان نتحمل مسوغا لجراءتهم على قبر الامير الابر والمجاهد الذي الزاهد مولانا الشريف عبد القادر الجزائري الحسنى واحبته ونحقيه

هذا ما ابدوه من الاعمال انما به مخمرا ما ركن حكمهم فيه العالم الانساني عوما والعالم الاسلامي خصوصا وحيدا رهانا على ما تكتنه صدورهم نحو الدين والرب وميهم لبيتنا شقيق الذي اضافته النزة الاحدية لذاتها السبحانية في قوله تعالى ﴿وطهر بيتي للطائفتين﴾ وهي قبلة المسلمين وكعبة الموحدين بقتبتين من قابل مدافهم التي تحسن جياذنتها قيام البلا بالاطالاة باستقلالها وقت احداها فوق الحبر الاودع ذراع ونصف والثانية تيمدعته بقدر ثلاثة اذرع التيمت بناهما استار البيت حتى هرع الاوف من المسلمين لاطفه ليهب الضجيج والتجيب واضطروهم الحال الى فتح باب البيت والصمود الى سابعه لتتمكن من اطفاء الالهيب وما انتهى امرهم بهذا حتى عززوا الاثني بكتفه في مقام ابراهيم وهذا عدا وقع منها في بقية المسجد الذي اتخذوه هدفهم الوحيد في غالب مقتدقاتهم بالقنابل والرصاص وما زالوا يقتلون الثلاثة والاربية في نفس المسجد كل يوم حتى تضر على الباد القرب من لب وفي هذا من الاستخفاف والا زدوا بالبيت وتطليه وحرمته ماترك القول والحكم فيه ايضا لعموم المسلمين في مشارق الارض ومغاربها (ثم) ترك الحكم في هذا الاستخفاف والازدراء العالم الاسلامي ولكننا لا ترك كيانا الدين والقومي الدوبة في ابدى الانحادين وقد يسر الله ببارك وتعالى للبلاد نهضتها كادفها بحوله وقوته لاخذ استقلالها وتكليف سابعها بانقوز والتجلبع بعد ان ضربت على ابدى موظفها يانور جل حامياتها قاستلت فللا وفصلت عن البلاد التي لم تزل تن تحت ساطعها المتقايين من الانحادين تقصلا تاما مطلقا بكل معاني الاستقلال الذي لا تشوبه شائبة مداخلة اجنبية ولا تحكم خارجي جده غيتها ومبادئها نصرة دين الاسلام والسوى لاعلاء شأن المسلمين وقائمة في كل اعمالها على اساس احكام الشريعة الشريف الذي لا يكون لما مرجع سواء ولا مستند الاياه في سائر الاحكام وقمة. حول القضاء وفروعه مع استعدادها لقبول كل ما ينطبق على اصول الدين وبلايم شارعه من انواع فنون الترقى الحديث واسباب النهضة الصحيحة باذلة كل ما في الجهد والطاقة لاعزاز الملم وتسميه بين الناس على اختلاف الطيقات وعلى حسب الحاجة والاستعداد

هذا ما قد قناه لاداء الواجب الديني هانا واجهين من كافة اخواننا المسلمين في مشارق الارض ومغاربها ان يؤدوا كذلك ما رونه واجبا لتاعليهم بالنسبة لتحكم ورايط الاخاء الاسلامي واضين اكث الضراعة لرب الارباب ومتوسلين برسول انك الوهاب ان يتولانا بالتوفيق وعدنا بالهداية الى ما فيه خير الاسلام والمسلمين والامناد على الله التلي الكبير وهو حينا

شريف مكة واميرها

الحسين بن علي

ولم التصير في ٢٥ شعبان سنة ١٣٣٤

THE PROCLAMATION IN ARABIC ISSUED IN MECCA BY HUSSAIN I., KING OF HEDJAZ, ANNOUNCING THE RESTORATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE ARABS IN HEDJAZ: A FACSIMILE REPRODUCTION.

Hussain I., King of Hedjaz, and Hereditary Custodian of the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina, was known formerly as the Grand Sherif of Mecca. His Proclamation (reproduced here, in facsimile) means the restoration of the independence of the Arabs in

Hedjaz, and their freedom from the oppression of Turkish rule. It is a document properly described as history-making; and is of great interest to all, as well as of far-reaching importance. A translation is given on the opposite page.

RUSSIA FIGHTING ON FIVE FRONTS: WITH

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY



WITH THE RUSSIAN CONTINGENT NOW ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE:
REMINISCENT OF EASTERN

On no fewer than five land fronts in all—on four fronts in Europe, and on one front in Asia—Russia is taking her part in the battle-line, in the closest concert with her Allies. Single-handed, Russia with her main armies is holding fast, and in places steadily forcing back, the enemy along the Eastern Front, properly so called, from the Gulf of Riga to the Carpathians. One powerful Russian contingent is fighting in France, on the Western Front. A large and constantly increasing Russian Army is helping the Roumanians, and its presence in that war-area will assuredly, before long, turn the scales decisively along the Danube. There is a Russian contingent with General Sarrail's Salonika Army. In Turkey in Asia, the Russian Army that took Erzurum and Trebizond is holding fast several corps of the Turkish Army. In the Baltic, the Russian fleet is master of the northern inland sea, as was

THE IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE WEST.

ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



A SNOW-BOUND AND HARD-FROZEN EXPANSE OF WATER AT AN ADVANCED POST.
FRONTIER CONDITIONS.

shown unmistakably last summer, and will be yet more convincingly proved in the coming summer, as soon as the Baltic again becomes ice-free. In the Black Sea, German submarines notwithstanding, the Russian fleet is master of the situation, and controls the trade routes by which the Turkish coal and grain-supply vessels pass. Not for one moment has Russia flinched. Nothing, indeed, also could be finer, or more inspiring, than the firm, outspoken expression of her determination to see the war through to a completely victorious finish, as voiced by the Emperor Nicholas in proclamations and in his New Year's Address to the Army; and since then, also, in the recent addresses by the Emperor himself, the Russian Premier, and the Leaders of the Duma, to the members of the Allied Delegates now visiting Russia.



THE U-BOAT VICTIMS.

Death by slow and dragged-out torture, devised with fiendish malignancy and cold, calculating premeditation, is the fate the Germans apparently desire for the victims of their U-boat warfare. Inoffensive civilians, sailors and passengers, men and women, children, babies, all are to be exposed to it. No warning need be given, it is openly notified. As we write, the torpedoing of the large Atlantic liner "California," without the slightest warning and with loss of life, is notified. Whether sunken ships' crews can reach land, or take to the boats, is no matter. The German U-boat campaign is not directed merely against war-ships and transports—legitimate prey. Sheer wilful murder, with every accessory of wanton wickedness in the way of inhumanity purposely added, is the plan of campaign. The appalling story of the sufferings of the crew of the Liverpool steamer "Artist," as officially related in an Admiralty communiqué on January 31, will suffice as a typical case. "The

British s.s. 'Artist' when 48 miles from land, in a heavy easterly gale, was torpedoed by a German submarine on Saturday morning, January 27. Three days later the s.s. 'Luchana' picked up a boat containing 16 of the survivors. The boat had originally contained 23, but seven had died of wounds and exposure. The surviving 16 were landed, and of these five were suffering from severe frostbite and one from a broken arm. The crew had been forced to abandon their ship in open boats in a mid-winter gale and utterly without means of reaching land or succour. Those of them who perished during those three days of bitter exposure were murdered, and to pretend that anything was done to ensure their safety would be sheer hypocrisy. The pledge given by Germany to the United States not to sink merchant-ships without ensuring the safety of the passengers and crews has been broken before, but never in circumstances of more cold-blooded brutality." Such is the official language.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN. COPYRIGHTED IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON ACTIVE SERVICE: ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE: H.R.H. TAKING THE SALUTE FROM A MARCHING REGIMENT.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE: INSPECTING THE DRUMMERS OF A FAMOUS LINE REGIMENT.

The Prince of Wales is again at the Front in France. His Royal Highness's departure from London to rejoin Headquarters Staff in the field, after a brief spell of leave, was announced in the Court Circular a few days ago. During his short stay in England, the Prince gave much of his time to the work of the Commission charged with the care of the graves of our soldiers fallen in action, of which he is at the head and in which

he takes a deep and very real interest. Two recent incidents since his Royal Highness's return to the Front are illustrated above. Except for very short intervals, the Prince has been at the Front in France and elsewhere since just after the first Battle of Ypres, in November 1914. After his early training with the Navy, in the "Britannia" and at sea, he joined the Army in accordance with royal precedent as Heir-Apparent. That

(Continued opposite.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON ACTIVE SERVICE: ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



SINCE HIS RECENT RETURN TO ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE FIELD IN FRANCE: CAPTAIN THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Continued.
was four days after the war began, on August 8, 1914; as a Second Lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards. In the following November he went to France as A.D.C. to Sir John French, and on the 18th of the month was promoted to Lieutenant. In March 1916, H.R.H. was temporarily transferred to Egypt as a Staff Captain to the C.-in-C. of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. On being promoted to his regimental Captaincy, he was, last October, posted as a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Army Headquarters

in France. The Prince of Wales, who has been under fire in the trenches, as published soldiers' letters relate, has twice been mentioned in despatches. Sir John French "mentioned" him for special work as a Liaison Officer at Neuve Chapelle, for real and thoroughness in the performance of duty, and for his deep interest in the men's welfare. Sir Douglas Haig "mentioned" him more recently "for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field."

WOMAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE POWER OF BRITISH

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS; PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL

ARTILLERY: AT WORK ON THE BIG HOWITZERS.

PERMISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.



A WOMAN SCREWING THE BREECH-SCREW FOR A 60-POUNDER HOWITZER—INTERNAL SQUARE THREAD CAN BE SEEN JUST FINISHED.



A WOMAN ENGAGED IN FACING THE BREECH-RING OF A 60-POUNDER HOWITZER TO THICKNESS.



A WOMAN DRILLING THE VENT-HOLE IN THE AXIAL VENT FOR THE BREECH-MECHANISM OF A HOWITZER.



A WOMAN MACHINING GEAR-CASINGS AND COVERS OF HOWITZER-SIGHTS.



SLOTING THE PROFILE, OR OUTSIDE FORM, OF A HOWITZER BREECH-RING.



VERTICAL-MILLING THE HINGE-WAY IN THE BREECH-RING OF A 60-POUNDER HOWITZER.



SLOTING THE BOX OF THE CARRIER OF A 60-POUNDER HOWITZER.



The vital importance of heavy artillery in war is now a commonplace, and the skill and accuracy with which the guns are made contribute as much to their efficacy as does the courage of the men who work them in the field. It is a remarkable fact that this accuracy has been largely attained by the work of women, who have proved capable of tasks both heavy and intricate in the manipulation of machines. They have thus contributed very definitely to the success of the British artillery at the front. In connection with the third of the above photographs, it is interesting to mention that the woman shown drilling vent-holes for the breech-mechanism of a howitzer took over this work from her son when he "joined up." She wished to retain his job for him, and so applied herself to it that she does it to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. It is one of the most intricate and delicate processes in the factory, and requires the utmost care. For work of the kind shown on these pages, and on these pages which follow them, skill and training are, of course, required.

Thousands more women are also needed for the less expert work of shell-filling. An official appeal published in the Press a few days ago addressed the following "three questions to the Women of England": "1.—Do you realise that an additional 30,000 women are urgently wanted for the National Filling Factories? 2.—Do you realise that every woman who works in these factories is helping to win the War and to save the lives of our soldiers? 3.—Will you not come forward at once and take your part in this great National Work?" The appeal then gave the following "Bridal Particulars": "No special training or skill is required. Age—18 to 40. Hours—from 54 to 60 a week. Average wages—from 27s. to 30s. a week. For those who cannot reside at home, a good register of lodgings is available. Apply for full Particulars to the Employment Exchange nearest your residence (address can be obtained at any Post Office)."

MAKING MACHINE-GUNS: WOMEN WHO WIN BATTLES.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS: PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.



WOMEN OPERATING CROSS-MILLING MACHINES ON VICKERS MACHINE-GUN DETAILS—EACH WOMAN OPERATES FOUR MACHINES.



WOMEN PROFILING THE TOP AND BOTTOM ARM OF VICKERS MAXIM MACHINE-GUN HANDLE-BLOCKS.



A WOMAN ENGAGED IN CROSS-MILLING THE HANDLE-BLOCK OF A MACHINE-GUN.

Women are already playing an immensely important part in the making of munitions, and when the organisation of their department of the National Service scheme is complete, the importance of their work in this and other directions will doubtless be greater still. In an official advertisement which we quote on our double-page of the subject, an appeal was recently made for 30,000 more women for the national shell-filling factories. At present there are nearly half-a-million women engaged in the various branches of munition-work, out of a total (including both sexes) of about two and a-half million.

The making of machine-guns, which we illustrate here, is one of the most useful forms of war-work that a woman can do, for a plentiful supply of these weapons is essential to victory. The weekly British output of machine-guns during 1915-1916 was more than 14 times what it was during 1914-1915, and now the number produced is over 20 times as great as at the end of the first year of war. The fact that women are able to undertake the difficult and complex work of making machine-guns speaks well for their engineering abilities.



How OXO is welcomed at the Front and in the Navy.

OXO exactly meets the needs of our fighting forces in every part of the world. It aids and increases nutrition and stimulates and builds up strength to resist climatic changes; it is invaluable for all who have to undergo exertion either to promote fitness or to recuperate after fatigue.

It takes up little space, is easily carried, and can be converted quickly into a hot nourishing drink, which, with bread or biscuits, will sustain for hours.

OXO is absolutely unrivalled for use on the Field, in the Hospital, in the Canteen and in Training.

The following are interesting letters received from the Front:—

From France:—

"You must already know how widely OXO is used and how sincerely it is appreciated wherever the British Army is to be found fighting for the Empire, but I feel sure it will interest you to learn that both during the 'great push' on the Somme, and now, when we are nightly worrying the Hun with raids, I make it an invariable rule to make an issue of hot OXO to the men before they 'pop the parapet.' We have, as you know, to face all weathers out here, and learn to take things as they come. This is done the more easily because we are never without a supply of your OXO. We find it of the greatest possible benefit to us. OXO is of enormous value for home consumption, but you may take it from me that its value is multiplied many times over out here in the trenches, and often times when nights are bitterly cold and horribly long, I really do not know how we should get on without the hot OXO."

From France:—

"I candidly admit that the chief cause of my writing is to ask you to send me another box of OXO. By so doing you will be acting the very good Samaritan to—and winning the hearty thanks of—my men. The weather and all the conditions here are very trying, and OXO is very comforting to us after getting back to our huts at night—cold and wet. I do not serve it out wholesale but rather to the delicate and sick ones. And don't they appreciate it!

I had a very queer Xmas. It was so unusual and certainly not to be preferred to the old times. However with the aid of little delicacies—some of which you were responsible for—I managed to spend a fairly good time."

From France:—

"I have been a constant user of OXO ever since I came out here, and I would not be without it.

It is a pity its value is not even more widely known, for there is nothing better for a man who has to face the rigours of winter campaigning."

From East Africa:—

"When leaving England a year ago, my wife insisted upon my taking a good supply of your OXO, and I shall be ever grateful for her forethought. For three months we were on trek, through the colony where transport was impossible and everything, including rations and ammunition, had to be carried on the heads of porters. Consequently we fared very badly for food, our staple diet being mealies and rice, and not too much of that. This is where you come in, as after trekking all day we would have to erect our station and work until daylight, and about midnight I always had a cup of OXO which bucked me up wonderfully, relieved any tired feeling and made work easy. Any of the section feeling sick would be given a cup, and I can safely say, it saved many men from going to hospital. As a result practically all of them wrote home asking

for supplies to be sent out, and now it is regularly used by all as nourishment in lieu of the old home supper. The value of OXO during a campaign cannot be over-estimated."

From Egypt:—

"I may say that OXO is used extensively out here with very gratifying results."

From Salonica:—

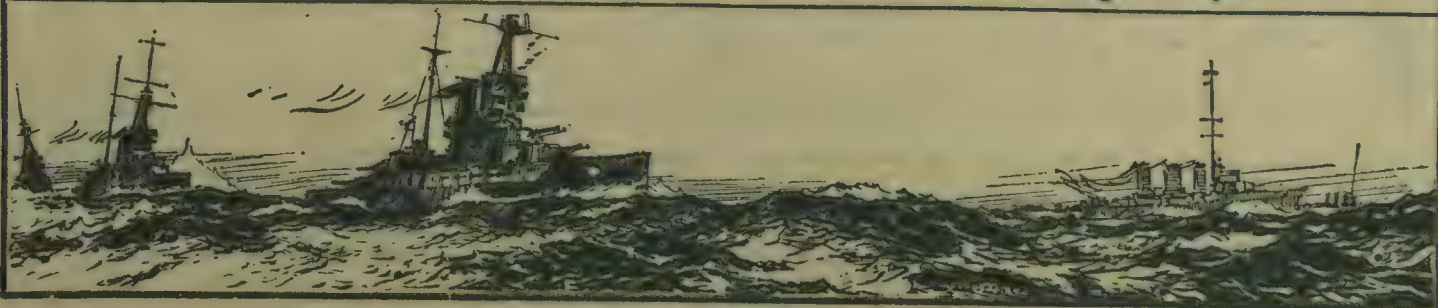
"A consignment of OXO arrived the day after I got here; you can have no idea what a godsend it will be in this place for the next few months; it will warm a large number of men on cold nights. When you repeat the dose please advise me so that I may make sure that it arrives."

From H.M.S. "—":—

"We have found the great value of OXO up here in the North Sea. It would do you good to see the lads' faces when the OXO is made during the different watches of the night. I do not think there is anything to beat a cup of OXO when coming off duty at midnight or four in the morning."

**Be sure
to send**

OXO



THE FEMININE TOUCH IN WAR: GUN-SIGHTS AND RANGE-DIALS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.



WOMEN MACHINING SIGHT-RACKS FOR HOWITZER AND NAVAL GUN SIGHTS, ON SHAPING MACHINES.



WOMEN ENGRAVING RANGE-DIALS FOR HOWITZER-SIGHTS—THEY SET UP THEIR OWN MACHINES.



WOMEN MACHINING SIGHT-QUADRANTS AND TELESCOPE-HOLDERS FOR HOWITZERS AND NAVAL GUNS, ON VERTICAL MILLING-MACHINES.



WOMEN SLOTTING QUADRANTS FOR SIX-INCH AND EIGHT-INCH HOWITZER SIGHTS.

Feminine delicacy of touch and deftness of manipulation—qualities shown aforetime in the use of the sewing-machine, and, earlier, of the spindle, or in the intricacies of needlework and embroidery—have been found of good service in the sterner tasks which woman has patriotically undertaken for the purposes of war. As shown on the preceding pages, women have been found capable of performing the most complex operations in the making of howitzers and machine-guns. Here we illustrate another and not less

expert branch of their work in the manufacture of scientific war-apparatus, that is, the making of gun-sights, range-dials, and so on. As regards the first photograph, it may be added that the women set up and gauge their own work under the supervision of a skilled man. In the case of the work shown in the third illustration, they set up their own machines under the supervision of an apprentice setter-up. The feminine touch, in its deftness and delicacy, is proving of exceptional value in such work.



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It will be **absolutely independent**. It will be fearless in its criticism, but that criticism will always be constructive. It will help to create, **not destroy**. It will be the outspoken champion of The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George and his national policy. It will encourage every sound project for the reconstruction of our Empire. It will be Imperial in its breadth of vision. It will fight for an **Imperial** Parliament in the fullest sense. It will place **Country before Party**. Its City Page will be **outspoken** and fearless. It will "state the case" for the **Business man**—it will, in fact, be **his newspaper**.

It will endeavour to present its news accurately—it will always be **entertaining**; clever without being flippant; bold without being blatant; dignified without being snobbish.

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We shall make a strong appeal to women readers with articles of interest from the standpoint of woman's new sphere and influence in our national life, and also with a well-written and well-illustrated fashion article in every issue.

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NEW NOVELS.

"Xingu." The American story at its best can bear comparison with the short stories of any country in the world—not excluding France and Russia; and Mrs. Edith Wharton's clever volume, "Xingu, and Other Stories" (Macmillan), shows her at her best. The opening story, which gives the volume its name, is a piquant satire on the pseudo-literary and artistic coteries to be found in American towns which pride themselves upon their super-culture—a virtue which with some of them develops into a folly, almost a vice; and the laughingly disguised diplomacy with which the more or less despised and flippant little Mrs. Roby "spoofs"—there is no other word for it—the superior members of the Ladies' Lunch Club, by setting them upon a perturbed and hopeless chase of an elusive subject of discussion called "Xingu," is a typical example of Mrs. Wharton's stimulating work. And this is only one of a group of stories which are not only vividly realistic, but have their touches of picturesque-ness, pathos, and romance. The author shows us varied

class—the Sisters keep a poor little shop devoted to dress-maker's work and wares—where the tragic-comedy of their obscure lives is played out, are all here, and we are shown the details of their uneventful days with delicacy of perception, a quiet humour, and a sympathy and sweetness which make the story nothing less than beautiful. The character of Ann Eliza is a perfect study of selflessness. Half-a-dozen other stories, all clever and unconventional, make "Xingu" not merely a book to read, but to buy and read again whenever one is in the mood to study life and character through the eyes of so sympathetic, so humorous, and so realistic a writer.

"The Fisherman." Dimtry Gregorovitsh, a contemporary of Turgeneff, now for the first time introduced to English readers, has sounded the Russian peasant's heart to its depths in "The Fisherman" (Stanley Paul). There is much that is bewildering to English people in the Russian character; but the simplicity and the direct appeal of this clear-eyed, penetrating book cannot but help sensibly to a future understanding. It is quite evident that Gregorovitsh loved his subject, and wrote without bitterness, and without that heartrending abandon to overwhelming tragedy which makes so many of the greater Russian novels such poignant reading. The little things of the fisherman's life are never too small to be set down here, and, nicely balanced, they compose an exact and perfect picture. The typical atmosphere of a marriage festival, with its funny man, its abundance of food and drink, is contrasted with the heavy secrets of the young people; but immediately it is effaced by the return to the busy life of the peasant, who has so little time to spare for either joy or sorrow. The book ends, it is true, with sadness and misery to some of the characters; but life takes its normal, uneventful course with the others, and the wanderer returning finds his measure of happiness in the fisherman's daily lot, where custom, in blunting memory, wears down the bygone sorrow.

"Their Lives." Fortunately, it was not the whole of their lives; that would have been unbearable. "Their Lives" (Stanley Paul) ends where

lives, for the most part, really begin—on a marriage day, and at the end of a clever young woman's phase of defiance and emotional experiment. The book is very clever—much, oh! much too clever for any thinking person's peace of mind. Your well-bred, well-brought-up girl, living at home, living in a decent and ordered society, may be a Christina or a Virgilia, and the chances are you will cherish the little viper in your bosom. Mrs. Rodmall's daughters spent their girlhood in a sort of intense and silent struggle for the claims of their own individuality. They trampled upon each other, their eyes fixed on their own desires.

"Miles Ignotus," in his preface written at the front, says they were "Prussians." But, as Miss Violet Hunt presents the Rodmalls, they are the victims of civilisation and not its oppressors. They have to be stifled—and they refuse to be stifled. So we have them, the daughters of a well-known artist, brought up in artistic Kensington and no more influenced by their eclectic surroundings than apes are impressed by a sunset. It is all really rather horrible, and the worst of it is there is no reason to believe it is not true. The only consolation is that it is not the whole truth, and that some nice girls do still exist, whom Miss Violet Hunt knows nothing about.

The Ardath Tobacco Company, Ltd., who are the proprietors of State Express Cigarettes, have subscribed £50,000 to the present War Loan (all new money).

The Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., recognising the great desirability of every firm supporting the War Loan to the fullest possible extent, have applied for an additional £100,000, which, with the £250,000 already subscribed, makes a total of £350,000 (all new money).



AWARDED THE D.S.O.: CAPTAIN HENRY SYDNEY HOFMAN HALL.

Captain Hall, Royal Fusiliers, has been awarded the D.S.O. for conspicuous gallantry when leading his company in two attacks, and consolidating and holding a new line at a very critical time, until blinded by a wound, and forced to give up his command. He displayed the greatest coolness and bravery, and set a fine example to both officers and men.

Photograph by Miles and Kinye.



ENEMY WEAPONS ADVERTISING THE WAR LOAN: CAPTURED GERMAN AND TURKISH GUNS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE DURING THE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

Photograph by S. and G.

types and scenes, some not without a tragic element, all intensely alive; but to many readers, perhaps, the last story in the volume, "The Bunner Sisters," will seem the best of all. American humour, humanity, subtle appreciation of moods and manners in a quaint and humble

types and scenes, some not without a tragic element, all intensely alive; but to many readers, perhaps, the last story in the volume, "The Bunner Sisters," will seem the best of all. American humour, humanity, subtle appreciation of moods and manners in a quaint and humble

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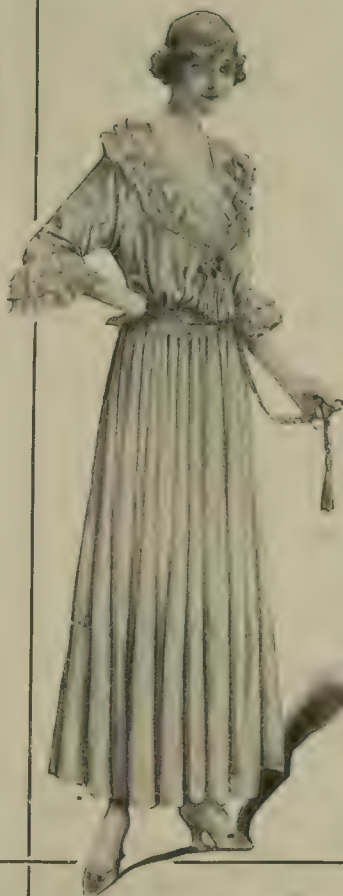
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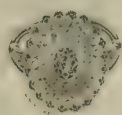
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"FELIX GETS A MONTH." AT THE HAYMARKET.

A WHIMSICAL comedy is the description officially given to the late Tom Gallon and Mr. Leon M. Lion's Haymarket play, "Felix Gets a Month"; and it is the whimsical idea of it, and its whimsical hero, which win it acceptance. Wills with eccentric provisions have often proved oldsm, but Mr. Tom Gallon went one better than any of his brother plot-makers when he made his dead millionaire ordain that the heir to his fortune must, to secure it, enter a cathedral city as naked as when he was born, and live a month there by the sweat of his brow. It is this ordinance which enables Felix Delany to make so startling an entrance into the Mayor's house, and causes him to be mistaken for a river god by the simple little foundling maid servant. And it is this rule and her charm which account for his readiness to do a month's hard labour inside the Mayor's and his grim wife's establishment. So far, fancy plays riot delightfully, especially as Felix proves the most irresponsible and high-spirited of adventurers. But when to the conventional Mayor and his conventional termagant of a wife we have added a melodramatic group of fortune-hunters, it needs a very strong dash of whimsicality, culminating in Felix's being forced to put on a scarecrow's rags and turn pavement-artist, to reconcile us to the artificial scenes in which he discovers that nakedness has no friends, and that the little foundling has a better heart than her social superiors. Fortunately, the lion's share of the acting falls to the Felix, Mr. Gordon Ash, who is able to suggest most refreshingly the boy's exuberant vitality and sense of fun, and has only to guard against a mannered laugh to render his performance perfect. Fortunately, too, Miss Eva Leonard Boyne is delightfully naïve and childish in a rôle curiously recalling that of Miss Gertrude Elliott in "Mice and Men." One other character is alive—the super-conscientious Boy Scout Mr. Bach plays so amusingly.

"MONTY'S FLAPPER." AT THE APOLLO.

The situation in Mr. Walter Ellis's new farce which provoked most laughter from its first-night audience was that in which an elderly woman, absurdly suspected by a too-virtuous landlady, was shut up in a piece of furniture which combined the purposes of bed and cupboard, and

meantime, to keep her from suffocating, a lachrymose phylanderer tried to pump in air with a bicycle-pump. The most amusing person in the play was this same landlady, intensely concerned that both her house and its lodgers should be respectable, and, therefore, always on the pounce for signs of depravity. Miss Elsie Craig scored heavily. Mr. Frank Denton is called upon to represent the melancholy and dill-witted hero whose love-entanglements keep half a score of characters in a state of feverish bustle and vociferation. Miss Mary Brough, as the prisoner in the

her, and is rewarded by betrayal because she is jealous of his attentions to a rival, is itself highly coloured and ultra-romantic. For once, we get a well-worked plot in light opera, and the composers have not been above illustrating that plot with appropriately romantic music—there are two of them, Mr. Harold Fraser-Simson and Mr. J. W. Tate, though the former is responsible for the bulk of the score. There is tunefulness in its every bar, and the melodies of "Bachelor Gay" and "Honour Among Thieves" are sure soon to be whistled through all our streets. The cast furnishes us with as picturesque and

warm-blooded a representative of the jealous heroine as one could wish for in Miss José Collins (whose singing voice at the premiere seemed to need no apologies on the score of laryngitis), and a non-singing hero in the person of Mr. Arthur Wontner, who acted so spiritedly as the outlaw chief that his avoidance of music escaped notice. Mr. Thorpe Bates, however, is most happily looked after with songs, his "Live For To-Day" and his "Bachelor" ditty being full of vivacity and vivaciously rendered. The chief fun-maker is Mr. Lauri de Frece, with a part already rich in humour; and he has for partner Miss Mabel Seally, who dances daintily, but might dance a little more.



ON THE SOMME FRONT: THE OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN COMMANDING AN ARTILLERY PARK.

French Official Photograph.

folding-bed, and Mr. Dagnall, as an explosive Major, were in better case.

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS." AT DALY'S.

The colour-scheme and scenery of the new "musical production," at Daly's, are among its most notable and delightful features. Mr. Oscar Asche has been called into counsel as producer, and, with Mr. Harker to assist him, has evolved a succession of pictures. The bright colour matches Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's story, which, with brigands to the fore, and a girl of their band who is captured, and a chief who masquerades as governor to rescue

turers have given away something like a million copies of the different pictures. The manufacturers of "De Reszke" Cigarettes have now decided to make a change in the style of art which shall be used to interest the public in their wares, the first expression of which may be seen by referring to the back cover of this week's issue. We have little doubt that our readers will wish to collect this series to add to their gallery of "De Reszke" designs. With this in view, the manufacturers of "De Reszke" Cigarettes will continue their offer to send copies of the pictures to our readers who fulfil the simple conditions stated in their advertisement.

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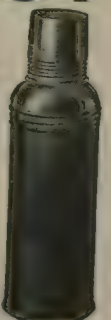
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The incident depicted above actually occurred last year during a lull in a long artillery duel in Flanders. It affords a striking illustration of the popularity of Sanatogen, which, as all the world knows, is a tonic-food of remarkable efficacy. Our soldiers can now have all the Sanatogen they want, for the business was recently purchased from the Board of Trade by a powerful British syndicate, of which Lady Mackworth is Chairman. The genuine original Sanatogen is manufactured in the same factory at Penzance, by the same British chemists and workmen, and by the same special processes and machinery that the

German firm employed. These processes have been described as "a triumph of synthetic chemistry," and have baffled all attempts to imitate them. It is intended later on to re-name the product "Genatosan," but at present it is still sold under the original name. Those who wish to learn more about it should write to the British Purchasers of Sanatogen, 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., who also own Formamint, the famous "germ-killing throat tablet," which physicians prescribe as a remedy for throat troubles and for preventing infectious diseases.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Still Less Petrol. The Petrol Committee has sprung a mine on the private motorist by announcing that no further licences are to be issued or renewed for petrol for private use. The Committee will only consider applications from owners of cars and motorcycles who are engaged on work of national importance, and who are able to show that the continued use of their vehicles is necessary to the carrying on of that work. The effect of the new decision is that, after April, all private motoring will cease. Exactly what the Committee means by "work of national importance" is not disclosed in the official announcement conveying the decision, but it is easy to foresee that, unless the definition is given a somewhat liberal interpretation, this still further limitation of supplies is going to inflict a great deal of injury on our already attenuated transport services. The conveyance of goods, for example, even when they do not fall into the category of munitions of war, may be of national importance; but, in default of some exact definition of the term, it seems doubtful if petrol is to be available for "private" delivery services. I assume, however, that what is really aimed at by the Order is private motoring for purposes of mere convenience or pleasure. If that is all, then we must recognise that there are urgent reasons for drastic economy, and will loyally assist the Committee to effect the necessary economies. The new state of things gives added point to the protest I entered last week against the delay in announcing restrictions until a very large proportion of car-owners had paid their Inland Revenue taxes. It would seem to be only a matter of common justice now that the Government should give some relief in this connection. The licence-fee covers the period of twelve months, and we are now being deprived of the facility for using our cars for two-thirds of that time—assuming, of course, that the war continues for the rest of the year. The matter is one that might, with advantage, be considered by the motoring bodies with a view to possible action.

Extravagance in the Services. Now that the supply of motor fuel is becoming a critical problem, would it not be as well if some check were imposed on the waste of petrol that is going on in some departments

of the Government service? There is surely no need for the employment of powerful cars to convey officers and officials from the numerous ducal mansions and palatial hotels that now house so many new departments of State to their clubs or hotels to lunch, or to drive them short distances to their homes at the end of the day's work. Restricted as our travelling facilities are nowadays, there are still such things as tubes, electric railways, and trams. It may be that these plebeian methods of travel are not as convenient, or even as comfortable, as the more lordly private car; but economy is in the air, and we shall practise it with a better grace if we have the example of a rigid official economy to live up to. As a matter of fact, at least one of the great departments has a very rigorous code of rules applying to the use of service cars, and no officer

a motor vehicle of some sort or other. Even that scarcely conveys to us the enormous popularity of motoring, or how much it has become a matter of course in the life of the American people. Wide statistics of the kind fail to be convincing because of their very magnitude. Much more significant of the real comparative growth of the automobile movement is the report of a case in the Nevada courts that I read in an American automobile journal recently. The case in point was one in which a girl had been knocked down and killed by a motor-car. Her relatives brought an action for damages against the owner of the car; and, in order that there should be no bias in favour of the defendant, it was sought to empanel a jury of non-motorists. This was found to be quite impossible—there were not enough non-motorists on the jury-list to go round, and so the case had to be decided by a jury of ten motor-car owners and two non-motorists. I imagine that, if we were accustomed to doubt the good faith of our jurymen in this way, and wanted to secure a non-motoring panel, there would be very little difficulty about it. It would be much harder to select a motoring jury from the average list.

Tyre Pressures in Hot Weather. It hardly seems to be quite in

accord with the fitness of things that one should be writing of hot weather just now, but one of the leading tyre companies has just made known the results of certain tests that are not without interest to the motorist. It is by no means an uncommon practice for people to pump their tyres somewhat on the soft side during hot weather, in the belief that air-expansion due to the heat will bring the pressure up to normal. The tests were made on a particularly hot day last summer, a set of 815-by-105 mm. tyres being inflated to a pressure of 80 lb., with the car standing in a cool garage. The car was then driven intermittently for an hour, and when not running was allowed to stand in the sun. On measuring the pressure, the increase was found to be so slight as to amount, for all practical purposes, to nothing at all. As the company points out, under-inflation rather than over-inflation is the evil to be guarded against. Tyres are now built with such a high factor of safety that an increase in pressure of many pounds will not cause a burst unless the tyre has already been ruined by over-loading and under-inflation.

W. W.



A GENEROUS GIFT: AMBULANCES PRESENTED BY SCOTTISH MINE-WORKERS.

Our photograph shows part of a fleet of ambulances given by the Scottish Mine-Workers for use in the War. It was taken recently when the cars were inspected by H.M. the King. The six ambulances shown in our photograph are mounted on "Wolseley" chassis, specially supplied for the purpose by Wolseley Motors, Ltd., Adderley Park, Birmingham.

or official dare make use of such a vehicle for any but a service purpose. On the other hand, there are certain departments in which there seems to be no check at all upon the use of cars for all sorts of purposes that have no remote connection with the service of the State. It is clearly a case for attention at the hands of the responsible heads of the departments concerned.

The Cult of the Car in America. We know that motoring in the United States has reached a development which actually and comparatively leaves us standing in this country. We are told that the statistics show that every fifth person in the States owns

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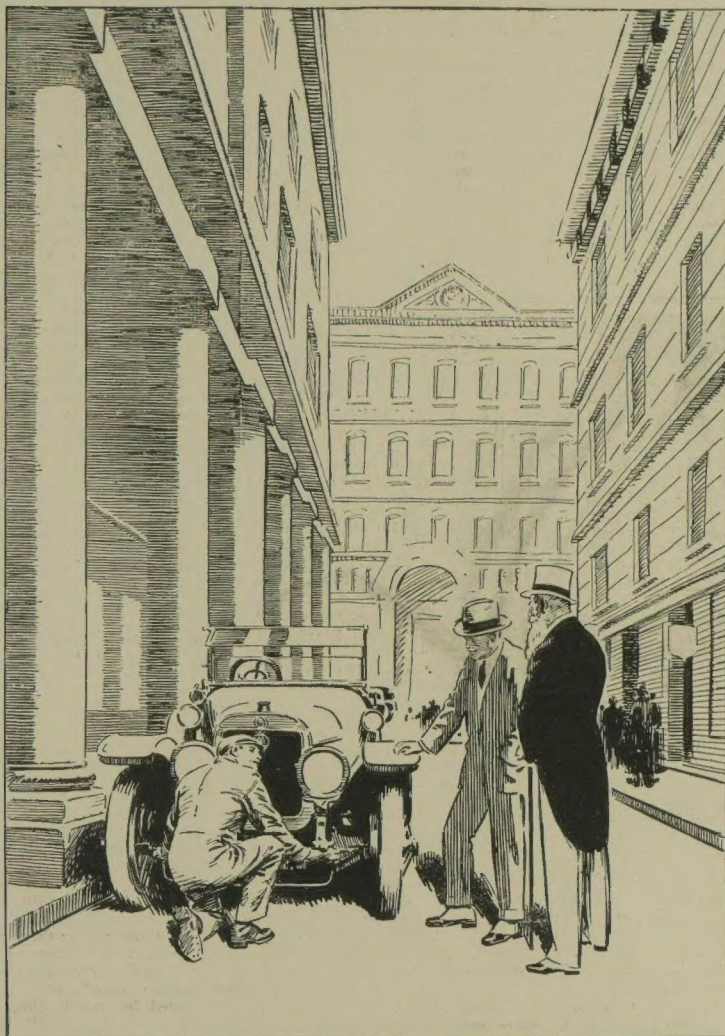
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THOSE of our readers who are not already aware of the fact will no doubt like to know that there is a most interesting exhibition in the grounds of the Middle Temple of Zeppelin wreckage from all the Zeppelins brought down in this country, including parts from the two brought down and sunk in November last. Together with these Zeppelin relics are various other items of very considerable interest, including aerial photographs taken over the firing-line and a Fokker captured in France, in which members of the public are permitted to sit on payment of a small fee. All the proceeds go to military charities; and it may be mentioned in this connection that the Royal Flying Corps hospitals are kept up by voluntary contributions. Everybody should make a point of seeing the exhibition.

The onerous and responsible task of compiling and editing so varied a budget of statistical, political, imperial, and personal information as is always presented in "Whitaker's Almanack" has naturally been made more onerous than usual owing to the kaleidoscopic changes in many sections of the national life brought about by the course of the greatest war the world has known. But "Whitaker's" will be found as indispensable a reference-book as ever, and care has been taken to bring its information well up to date. The work will celebrate its jubilee next year, and the difference in the bulk alone of the volume for 1917 and the initial one of 1868 tells its own tale.

"Kelly's Hand-book to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes" for 1917 has appeared almost at the usual time, in spite of the difficulties with which the publishers have had to contend, so many of the employees having had to go to the front. A diminution in the number of pages might have been expected owing to the deaths on the various fronts of so many of those whose names were included in the 1916 edition. There is, on the contrary, a considerable increase, due to some extent to the great number of those members of the higher classes who have either rejoined the Forces or "joined up" for the first time, and also to the care with which the entries have been rendered more complete. The information in this very useful book has been carefully revised and brought up to date, and it now contains some 39,000 biographical notices.

The "Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register and Almanack" (Burns and Oates) for 1917 remains complete in essentials as a hand-book and reference-book in spite of the existing paper and printing difficulties. Certain sections of former issues have had to be omitted because of temporary impediments in regard to printing and paper arising out of the war—e.g., the Ecclesiastical Calendar, extracts from Acts of Parliament affecting the Roman Church in England, and Hospital Lists—but the main features are unaltered and the Directory (now in its 80th year of issue) continues as indispensable to its public as heretofore.

CHESS.

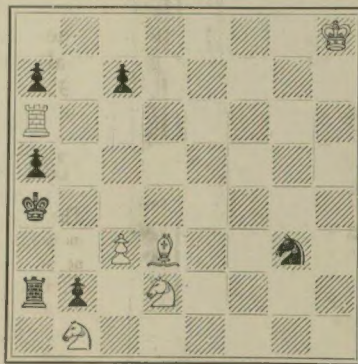
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E VICARS (Norwich).—Your final position to hand. It shall be attended to. J S FORBES (Brighton).—We regret we are unable to comply with your request, having no file of the column available.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3745 received from C A M (Penang) and P J Mistri (Bombay); of No. 3746 from C A M, C H Battey (Providence, U.S.A.), P J Mistri, and Master Ivor Andrews (Johannesburg); of No. 3747 from R J Bland (Nagpur), R C Durell (Wanstead), and F L G; of No. 3748 from J R Jameson (Ferryhill); of No. 3749 from C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), F R Scott, S W Williams (Lennoxville), and Miss Muriel Crosswell (Churchdown); of No. 3750 from N R Dhannarir (Padiham), E P Stephenson (Llandudno), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Jacob Verrall (Rodenell), W R Tebbis, A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Arthur Perry (Dublin), Marco Salem (Bologna), and J Grant (Ipswich).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3751 from G Sorrie (Stonehaven), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), Rev. J Christie (Borlingham), J Fowler, J S Forbes (Brighton), A W Waters (Bath), J Grant, and H Grasset Baldwin (Farnham).

PROBLEM No. 3752.—By W. MEREDITH (From "100 Chess Problems").



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3749.—By J. S. WESLEY.

WHITE

1. P to Kt 4th

2. R. Q. or B mates accordingly.

BLACK

Any move.

We have received from Messrs. W. Foulsham and Co., 61, Fleet Street, a copy of their sixpenny guide to Chess and Draughts, by Albert Belasco. It is more interesting to followers of the latter game than to the former; but, for beginners, it may be used as an introduction. We may note, as regards Draughts, that the examples of master-play might have been strengthened by some specimen brilliancies of Martin's, who was a great player.

CHESS IN CUBA.

Game played at the Havana Chess Club, between MESSRS. DE LA CAMPA and M. FARINAS.
(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (De la C.) BLACK (M. F.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P

The modern practice is, of course, to decline the gambit by B to Kt 3rd. It is safer—and duller.

5. P to B 3rd B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P takes P
8. B to R 3rd P to Q 3rd
9. Q to Kt 3rd Kt to R 3rd
10. Kt takes P B takes Kt
11. Q takes B Castles
12. Q R to Q sq P takes Kt 5th
13. P to R 3rd K Kt to K 4th
14. Kt takes Kt Kt takes Kt
15. B to K 2nd P to K B 4th

An imprudent advance which immediately involves Black in difficulties.

16. P to B 4th Kt to B 3rd
17. B to B 4th (ch) K to R sq
18. B to Kt 2nd Q to K 2nd
19. Q R to K sq R to B 3rd

WHITE (De la C.) BLACK (M. F.)

If P takes P, 20. R takes P, and the Queen cannot retake on account of 21. Q takes P (mate).

20. P takes P Q to B sq

21. R to K 8th

A very pretty stroke, introducing a beautiful combination. All Black's moves are forced from this point, and merely serve to postpone mate, without the slightest chance of saving the game.

21. Q takes R

22. Q takes R Q to K 2nd

23. Q takes P (ch) Q takes Q

24. P to B 6th Q takes P (ch)

25. K takes Q B takes P (ch)

26. K takes B P to K R 4th

27. R to K Kt sq Resigns.

Granting that Black did not defend in the best style, nothing can detract from the vigour and brilliancy of the attack, which indicates a high capacity for the game.

No British industry is receiving greater attention at the present time than agriculture. It has been laid down by the Government that, in order to safeguard the Nation's food supplies, every available acre of land must be placed under cultivation for the benefit of both man and beast. The issue of Sutton's Farmers' Year-Book for 1917 will, therefore, prove of unusual interest to agriculturists at this juncture, when the maximum return from the land is a matter of such vital consequence. It is, above all things, practical and comprehensive, and all who are interested in the land should possess a copy of this Year-Book, which may be had free by post on application to Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Reading.

Honey was formerly used in England as a sweetening substance when sugar was unknown or unobtainable, and its food value is so high that the importance of increasing the home supply at the present time cannot be too much emphasised, and there is no reason why everyone who lives anywhere near gardens or parks or fields should not keep one or more hives of bees, and thus help to increase the national food supply. A striking example comes from East Anglia. Messrs. Chivers and Sons, Ltd., the well-known fruit growers and jam manufacturers of Histon, near Cambridge, whose record as one of the largest bee-farmers in the country has often been referred to, possessed, four years ago, 556 hives, and produced as much as eleven-and-a-half tons of honey in a single year.



Bell's THREE NUNS TOBACCO

A pipe of "Three Nuns" is alike the boon companion of one's play-time and the solace of one's working hours. It elevates the spirits like good wine—and indeed there is a taste of old Madeira about it.

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"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

BOTH ARE OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

PER **8^d** OZ.

"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES.
MEDIUM. 4d. for 10.

1/7 for 50 in cardboard boxes.

No. 528